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schoolboy, but now in little use except by a few sailors, and evidently fails to realize that nautical descriptions are not clear to everyone. Still the reader is kept constantly alert by the graphic descriptions and by the author's abounding enthusiasm, obviously based on a masterful knowledge of all that he describes. In fact, some of the passages are real literature and fine examples of narrative writing at its best.

He pays high tribute to the work of Lieutenant Maury in charting the seas, and shows how his Wind and Current Charts and Sailing Directions helped the skilful navigators in cutting time from their long voyages—the greatest ambition of every sailing master in these days of rivalry when the tension was constantly at the breaking point for 86-100 days in the long runs from New York to San Francisco.

Historically the volume is valuable as summarizing the causes and the consequences of the clipper ship trade, and as putting in concise and agreeable form much valuable material that has hitherto remained relatively inaccessible. Authoritative in content, sympathetic in form presented, clearly and appealingly written, the volume deserves to be read for pleasure and profit by all those who wish or need to know about American commerce in the middle of the last century.

R. E. DODGE.

History of Anthropology. By Alfred C. Haddon, M.A., Sc.D. With the Help of A. Hingston Quiggin, M.A. xix and 206 pp., illustrations and index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1910. 6½ x 4.

Dr. Haddon, university reader in Ethnology, Cambridge, is an authority on anthropology. In this book he presents the best information relating to his subject matter. Under the head of "Physical Anthropology," he tells of the pioneer workers in this field, of the scholars who systematized the study, of the controversies to which it gave rise, of the gradual unfolding of the antiquity of man, race description and classification, and the methods and aims of psychology. These six chapters fill a little more than half of the volume. The remainder is given to "Cultural Anthropology," discusses the scope and sources of ethnology, the history of archæological discovery, technology, sociology and religion, linguistics, and classification, and influence of environment. A concise, but comprehensive bibliography and index of authors complete this useful work.

The Nations of the Modern World. An Elementary Study in Geography. By H. J. Mackinder, M.A. xvi and 319 pp., maps and illustrations. George Philip & Son, London, 1911. 7½ x 5.

This is the fourth and last volume of Mackinder's Geographical Studies. The book is written from an historical standpoint, and is divided into five parts based upon historical crises in the history of Great Britain. Part I, "The Narrow Seas," treats of lands of the English, French, Dutch, North Germans and other peoples, colonizers and natives, as have a place in history previous to 1800. Part II, "Europe," deals with the growth of Europe following the victory of Trafalgar. Part III, "The Oceans," has for its thread the control of the ocean by the English. Part IV, "The World," discusses the nations which, through commercial competition, have established a place for themselves on the seas and share with England the primacy upon the ocean. Part V, "The British Empire," is based upon an Empire united by the commercial advances of her competitors. The book is well illustrated and is rich in maps.

R. M. BROWN.